



Co D of the 176th Reg't N.Y.V. which has been stationed in this town for the last two months, has rejoined the Regiment at Tigerville, with the exception of about twenty five men who were retained here as Provost Guard. From the many marks of attention and friendship shown our men by the citizens, and the expressed regret at the Company's departure, we may truly say that we have not only made a great many friends but have given entire satisfaction in the course we have pursued. Our men have always endeavored to perform the duties assigned them promptly and faithfully, though they have been at times disagreeable. Whatever may be said against us by our adversaries, whatever fault they have found in our actions, we have only to say that we have adhered strictly to the orders we have received from time to time; therefore, if blame is attached to any one it must not rest with us. As our company has now returned to the Regiment for duty we trust that we will give as much satisfaction there as we did here.

There has been one annoyance that our men have been subjected to in this place that we cannot refrain mentioning at this time. It was the habit which some Ladies had of singing the Bonnie Blue Flag, and other disloyal songs whenever our men were in hearing of them. Though we like to listen when the fair ones sing, we would prefer hearing something that is not offensive to our ears and feelings. We will not say that they so far forgot common courtesy as to mean it as such, yet, if they only looked at the matter in the proper light the fact must be apparent to them. If they considered properly the relative positions and sentiments of either party, we cannot think they would be guilty of singing offensive songs in our presence especially, when in other places the act is punished as a crime by fine and imprisonment.

#### Operations on the Teche.

We copy the following particulars from one of the New Orleans Journales:

On the morning of the 13th inst, at daylight Gen. Grover's Division, arrived at Indian (sometimes called Irish) Bend, on Grand Lake, and prepared to land. Lieut. Col. Fisk of the First Louisiana Infantry, was the

first to land, with two companies from his regiment—one of which he employed as skirmishers, and the other he kept in reserve. The spot chosen for the disembarkation was a plain or clearing, of a semi-circular shape about three quarters of a mile in diameter, through which ran a road to the woods, at a right angle from the lake, Lieut. Col. Fisk followed this road towards the woods, and when within a short distance, discovered the enemy, afterwards ascertained to be about 300 strong. They had two pieces of artillery, from which they opened a brisk fire on Lieut. Col. Fisk's two companies. The fire was returned by our men, and the skirmishing between these forces lasted for about three quarters of an hour, when Col. Holcomb arrived at the head of first wave companies of the same regiment, and made a rapid charge into the woods where the enemy was concealed. Lieut. Col. Fisk was wounded in the preliminary skirmish, and lost about fifteen men.

The strip of woods here was about a mile in width, and the 200 retreated across it closely pursued by Col. Holcomb, until they formed a junction with the main body of the rebels. Following closely after Col. Holcomb came Lieut. Col. Warner, with the 13th Connecticut, Col. McQuinn, with the 159th New York, and Lieut. Col. Cassidy, with the 6th New York. Brig. Gen. Dwight, of the 1st brigade, was with this force, and in command. The enemy was posted upon an open field, near the sugar-house, and consisted of considerable force of infantry, four well-mounted pieces of artillery, and about 800 Texas cavalry. Gen. Dwight formed his line of battle under cover of the woods, with the 13th Connecticut on his right, where he held the enemy in check without artillery, for about an hour, when Gen. Grover arrived with Closson's battery of six pieces. An artillery duel was now opened which was of a very spirited nature, and resulting in the retreat of the enemy. Pursuit was made, during which an annoying fire from the four pieces of artillery was kept up on our advanced skirmishers.

On crossing the bridge over the Teche at Mrs. Porter's plantation, the Texas cavalry were dismounted and ordered to make a stand and destroy the bridge, with the intention to check Gen. Grover's advance. The importance of this bridge was fully appreciated by both commanders and Gen. Grover ordered Capt. Barrett's cavalry reinforced by twenty-five mounted infantry from the 1st La to charge the enemy and save the bridge at all hazards.

A most furious, brilliant and successful charge was made by this cavalry force, the Texans were driven across the Teche and the bridge was saved.

Artillery firing was kept up after our cavalry had secured the bridge but without much of any result. The night closed around Gen. Grover's Division encamped in a strong position with the Third Brigade, Col. Birge, thrown forward as an advance.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the whole division again got in motion and marched in the direction of the enemy, who were between our forces and the town of Franklin about three miles above the latter. At the end of half an hour he was encountered pretty strongly posted under cover of the woods and the bank of the Teche.

As soon as it was known that the moment for action had arrived, Gen. Grover formed his troops in line of battle as follows: He established

his headquarters about a mile and a half from the enemy's front, and sent the Third Brigade on to make the attack. Col. Birge now advanced in line of battle, with the 13th Conn. on the left, the 159th N.Y. in the centre and the 91st N.Y. on the right.

The 26th Conn., Col. Bissell, and the 26th Me. Col. Hubbard, were employed to advance as skirmishers.

While this force was advancing as rapidly as the nature of the heavily ploughed field would permit, an extraordinary fire was kept up on both sides, the rebels having some advantage in position. The two regiments in advance soon came upon a large force of the enemy and a furious fight followed. Our loss was about 70 men in each Regt the 26th Conn and 26th Me. But the main body of the brigade was advancing at a double quick led on by Col. Birge, and soon passed the point where the skirmishers were, a fire of musketry at not more than one hundred yards distance. For some reason, the 91st N.Y. made a halt under cover of a ditch, while the left kept marching on towards the enemy. This halting gave the left wing of the enemy a chance to flank the 159th, and he was not slow to take advantage of the mistake. Col. Molineux now found his regt in a precarious condition, suffering from an enfilade fire from the enemy's centre and left wing. He accordingly gave the order to halt and lie down. In this position he was comparatively safe, and the 91st N.Y. recovering from the error into which it had fallen came nobly up to its proper place and drove the left wing from position; and at the same time Col. Molineux gave the order to up and advance. The 13th Conn under Lt. Col. Warner, was in the mean time steadily advancing against a most determined enemy. After Col. Molineux gave the order to up and advance he received a wound on the left side of his face from a minie ball, which proved severe, but not dangerous. The 1st La Col had previously been killed.

The Major of the regt was serving on Gen. Grover's staff, and was not on the spot. Two other officers mortally wounded; yet, notwithstanding all this and the fact that they had lost about 150 of their brave comrades, this heroic regiment went on with a will, and with the other two regts, put the enemy to a complete rout. At least 600 prisoners were secured on the retreat and pursuit that followed and large numbers of killed and wounded were left on the field. These were taken care of and the wounded attended to with the same care as bestowed on our own men. The rebels engaged consisted of

Sibley's Brigade, the 18th and 28th La and abattalion of Texas cavalry 800 strong. Their artillery consisted of our pieces. Most of the prisoners taken on the field are Texas and Louisiana troops. At about the time the enemy showed symptoms of giving way, the gunboat Diana appeared at a point in the river where she could shell any part of the field with her large guns.

Against this formidable enemy, a force of sharpshooters from the 12 Me, of the 9d Brigade, and a section of artillery were sent. The land forces retreated at nine o'clock, when the engagement with the Diana began.

After a three hours fight the gunboat was set on fire and blew up. Immediately after the destruction of the Diana, which was about 12 o'clock, Gen Weitzel's brigade came up and for a junction, the whole corps bivouacked on the battle field. The killed and wounded on both sides were attended to. On the 15th the whole corps started up the Teche in pursuit.

The enemy, however made no further attempt at a stand until he reached Vernillion bayou, where he made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to check our army. Before reaching here, he kept up a constant skirmishing fire from his retreating artillery, which greatly annoyed our advance, but could not stop it.

The fact that many of our men received bayonet wounds, is an evident one of the desperate nature of the contest of the 14th.

Dr. Troop, Asst Surgeon of the 176th Regiment, has kindly furnished us with the following sanitary report of the command.

Deaths in the 176th Regt N.Y.S.V  
1st Lieut J R Lawrence Co H April  
Priv John Cannon Co D March 3d  
" James W Davis " E April 3d  
" Curtis Holt " A " 16th  
" Gerard DeHanne C April 21st  
Priv Williams Co A died in Gen Hospital, also Coulter of Co O.

Our Surgical practice has been confined to the colored population. Several negroes who have been shot by our soldiers, have been sent to us to have the bullets removed. The Regt is in a good state of health. Our morning report, shows only 19 inmates for April 26, and all able to walk about and eat full rations.

In our last issue we stated that Lieut Fry of Co F, had resigned.

We have since learned the statement was erroneous.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday the 17th inst, as Sergt M. C. Earl was riding on horse back near the bridge, upon the opposite side of the bayou, his horse became frightened and commenced to run furiously; at the same time the saddle became loose, and in rounding a curve in the road turned over throwing the rider to the ground, the horse striking him on the ankle.

The fall and blow dislocated the ankle and broke some of the minor bones. The sergeant was very kindly

attended to by Mr Ragan, who came up with his carriage and was conveyed to the Headquarters of the Provost guard, where he is under the medical treatment of Dr Dedrick, of this place.

He is rapidly improving. In consequence of this the publication of the banner of the Ironsides was unavoidably delayed.

The editor is now absent on business with Gen. Banks at the front. As he will also visit Gen. Weitzel, who is with the advance, we hope in our next issue to give our readers some idea of what is going on in the neighborhood of Alexandria.

We have just heard that Captain Dwight, of Gen. Sigel's Cavalry, has been basely murdered by guerrillas near Washington. As the editor is now at that vicinity we shall probably get full particulars from him on his return.

The report of the committee on the conduct of the war, severely censures Gen McClellan's campaigns.

A letter from near Vicksburg says that within the last month foraging parties have been frequently sent out from the different corps of Grant's army and have succeeded in obtaining possession of large quantities of cotton and corn. Grain has been found in such abundance on some of the plantations that most of our army horses have been fed at the expense of the confederacy since the commencement of the siege.

In addition to the thousands of bales of cotton already seized and sent up the river, there are thousands more in hiding places of which our officials are informed, and which will be taken care of as soon as the water recedes so as give our troops chance to get at them. In one place there are twenty-five hundred bales of the staple belonging to the confederacy being a part of the basis for the government loan. It is inaccessible at present, but will within reach in a few weeks.

The same writer adds: "When General McPherson came to Lake Providence he found several thousand acres of unpicked cotton in neighborhood of the town, on plantations that had been deserted by their owners and occupants. By directions from Gen Grant this was all turned over to a party from Memphis who agreed to harvest it on shares for the Government, they paying all expenses for picking, baling, and transportation to Memphis. The field labor is done by the contrabands furnished by the Government but fed and paid by the contractors. The negroes not unfrequently make from three to four dollars per day at the price allowed one dollar per hundred for picking. They get the best of rations and good quarters. The contractors make large profits from the bargain.

ent in the vicinity of Vicksburg. The present enterprise is under the direction of Colonel Bissell, who cut the famous canal at Island No. 10, and is to extend from the Mississippi about a mile above Young's Point into a "small bayou," which itself runs to the river at a point some distance below Warrenton.

The use of this canal would be that our gun-boats and transports could safely below Warrenton, we may silence its battery and land troops below it to ascend and occupy its heights, and thus threaten Vicksburg's rear from below in the same manner that our attack on Haines Bluff would threaten it above. Moreover, we could ascend Big Black river far in the rear of Vicksburg and cut off retreat.

Admiral Porter has effected a junction with Admiral Farragut's Grand Gulf has been captured and the Iron clad fleet is now proceeding to the attack of Alexandria. Gen. Banks is advancing toward that city with his army. Gen. Grant is marching down the east bank of the Mississippi and the rebels are flying before him. It is stated that Vicksburg is being evacuated by the enemy.

On the 23rd ult, a Union force of 300 strong made a raid on the Southern rail road at Newton Station. They burned two trains of cars, the depot, two commissary buildings and paroled what prisoners they made.

It is reported that Gen. Hooker with Forty Thousand men has crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's and United States forces within any molestation from the enemy.

It is also reported that our forces evacuated Williamsburg and that the place was soon after occupied by Gen Wise.

The Louisville Democrat says that Gen. Rosecrans is placing the whole Cumberland in a strong state of defence. A correspondent says that the General seems to have a vision of the future, when Tennessee will be the theatre for the grand and final struggle of the war, and, accordingly, preparing to meet the shock.

The recent reconnaissance in Charles ton harbor by our Iron-clads, proved quite successful in its object though we sustained the loss of a Monitor the Koo kuk from the concentrated fire of the rebel batteries. One of our Monitors went as far as the inside obstructions, passing the rebel batteries in a perfect storm of shot, and obtained valuable information about the fortifications and obstructions. The Whitney battery, was the only vessel lost though two or three other Monitors were slightly injured. General Hunter's forces returned to Port Royal with the fleet, to make preparations for a further final attack.

